

RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
U.S. APP. NO. 09/840,455

REMARKS

Summary Of The Office Action

Claims 3 and 6-11 are pending in the application, and stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). In reply to the Response filed April 8, 2005, the Examiner no longer relies on U.S. Patent No. 5,955,988 to Blonstein et al. (“Blonstein”) as a prior-art reference. Thus, claims 3 and 7-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over previously-cited U.S. Patent No. 6,229,524 to Chernock et al. (“Chernock”) in view of newly-cited Japanese Published Application No. 56-181365 to Miyamoto (“Miyamoto”) and previously-cited U.S. Patent No. 5,751,373 to Ohyama et al. (“Ohyama”).

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chernock in view of Miyamoto and Ohyama, and in further view of previously-cited U.S. Patent No. 6,496,896 to Inoue (“Inoue”).

Analysis of Claim Rejections

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 3 and 7-11 are patentable over the prior art, at least because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Miyamoto with Chernock or Ohyama. Applicant also respectfully submits that claim 6 is patentable over the prior art at least because of its dependence from claim 3, and at least because there is no motivation to combine Miyamoto with Chernock.

Specifically, the Examiner states that the motivation to combine the teachings of Miyamoto with the teachings of Chernock is to improve the processing efficiency of a CPU. The

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stated purpose of Miyamoto is to offload handling of a blinking character on a cash-register LCD segment display to the display device, in order that the CPU may handle other tasks; thus, the CPU may instruct the display device to display, hide, or blink a specified character, rather than directly controlling the blinking by periodically displaying and hiding the character. (See Miyamoto Abstract.)

Chernock discloses that its purpose is “to provide an interface which allows viewers to navigate among selectable screen regions (hot spots) associated with objects contained in a multi media presentation, and to invoke functions and/or supply information relating to the selected object.” Chernock contains no suggestion or motivation to increase CPU efficiency, or to free CPU processing time for other tasks.

Applicant submits that there are also significant structural and functional differences between Miyamoto and the present invention. Miyamoto was published almost 20 years prior to Chernock, and relates to much simpler computing and display hardware, namely a cash register. Specifically, Miyamoto does not even use a video display, but rather a simple LCD segment display. One of ordinary skill in the art would therefore be unlikely to look in the field of Miyamoto for solutions to video-display-related problems, or user-interface-related problems, such as those addressed in the present invention; thus, Miyamoto is not analogous art to the present invention.

Because there is no suggestion or motivation to improve the processing efficiency of a CPU in Chernock, there is no motivation to combine Miyamoto with Chernock; furthermore,

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Miyamoto is not analogous art to the present invention, due to significant structural and functional differences between its technology and that of the present invention. Since the Examiner states that Chernock does not show “transmitting only cursor display location information,” and Ohyama also fails to teach or suggest this element, claim 3 is patentable over Chernock and Ohyama, alone or in combination. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw this rejection of claim 3.

Applicant submits that claims 7-11 are also patentable at least by virtue of their dependence from claim 3.

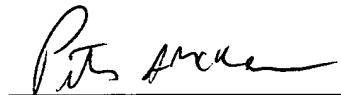
With regard to claim 6, Applicant submits that, as argued above regarding claim 3, there is no motivation to combine Miyamoto with Chernock, and Chernock fails to teach or suggest “transmitting only cursor display location information,” as recited in claim 6. Inoue fails to cure this deficiency, as it also fails to teach or suggest that element of claim 6. Thus, claim 6 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependence from claim 3, and at least by virtue of the lack of any motivation to combine Miyamoto with Chernock.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

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Respectfully submitted,



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